VOLUME 1.

OXFORD, MISS., WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1861.

NUMBER 51:

#### THE INTELLIGENCER. Is Published Every Wednesday Morning

Francis A. Dural

OXFORD, MISSISSIPPI. 1.37 Subscription price \$2; strateray is advance. No subscription will be entered without the CASH. OFFICE—In the Masonic Building, up stairs, south

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Announcing Candidates for City offices... \$ 2 for County offices... \$ 2 for District and State... 10 00 to be paid invariably in advance.

#### From the New Orleans Sunday Delta. THE STARS AND BARS.

BY A. J. REQUIES.

Fling wide the dauntless banner To every Southern breeze, Baptized in flame, with Sumter's na A patriot and a hero's fame— From Moultrie to the seas! That it may cleave the morning sun And, streaming, sweep the night, The emblem of a battle wen With Yankee ships in sight.

Come, bucksters, from your markets, Come, bigots, from your caves, Come venal spics, with brazen lies Rewildering your detailed eyes, That we may dig your graves; Come, creatures of a sordid clown And drivelling traitor's breath, A single blast shall blow you down Upon the fields of Death.

The very flag you carry Caught its reflected grace, In flerce alarms, from Southern arms, When formen threatened all your farms And never saw your face; Ho! braggarts of New Eagland's shore, Back to your hills and delve The soil whose craven sons forswore The flag in eighteen twelve!

We wreathed around the roses It wears before the world, And made it bright with storied light, In every scene of bloody fight Where it has been unfached; And think ye now, the distard hands That never yet could hold Its staff, shall wave it o'er our lands To glut the greed of geld?

No! by the truth of Heaven And its eternal Sun, By every sire whose altar-five Burns on to beekon and inspire Before that day the kites shall wheel Hall-thick on Northern heights, And there our bared, aggressive steel

Has kissed the dust with all his stars, And will be struck again: For could its triumph now ise stayed By hell's prevailing gates, A sceptered Union would be made

The grave of sovereign States. What would Cowper, the author of the following lines, have said, had he lived in these telegraphic times ?

Some boundless contiguity of shade, Where rumor of oppression and deceit Will never reach me more. My heart is sick, my very car is pained With every day's report of wrong and outrage With which earth is filled."

SENDING MONEY NORTH -- Governor Brown of Georgia, has issued a proclamation, in which he positively forbids any citizen or resident of that State to send any money to the free States during the war. No matter on what account-whether for debt, evidenced by bill, bond, note, check, draft, or judgment, it must not be done. The person so doing will subject himself to the penalty of furnishing munitions of war to the enemy. Dollars are the sinews of war. Without them the enemy cannot prosecute the war.

The policy of this proceeding is apparent. It s of universal application, and is always practiced during the continuance of hostilities. is recognized as right and proper by the laws of nations, and is justified by the law of honor and of morals. The withholding of those debts, besides depriving our enemies of that which is essential to the war, will give them an additional motive to make peace. A citizen of Mississippi is governed by the same law, and liable to the same penalty. If any one does it, he will be prosecuted for a heinous crime against the State d the Confederacy. Of course, all suits by Northern men, in our courts, are suspended by the status of war .- Vicksburg Sun.

VERY NATURAL -A man and his wife were seated by the fire. He was intently occupied in reading; she in some domestic cares. At length he raised his eyes from his book, and

said;
"It is here stated that Lot's wife looked back toward Sodom, and was converted into a pillar of salt, because she coveted something she had left behind," and added, "I never thought it

was for that reason."

Mis wife very quietly asked—"What do you suppose induced her to look back, if it was not covetousness?" vetousness?"
He teplied-"I always imagined it was curi-

osity;" and, after sitting a moment, he said:
"It seems to me that I should have wanted to
took back, if I had been in her place, should not you?"
"Yes," she replied, "I think I should, espe

cially if I had been told not to do it." How much human nature, not to say woman's nature, is developed in this remark! It has been questioned whether Eve would ever have thought of eating the fruit of the tree of know ledge, if she had not been forbidden to do it.

A VINGINIA LADY AT PRAYER. - A Northern cotemporary gives the following interesting in-cident: "Last Sunday week, Mrs. F., the daughter of Benj. Watkins Leigh, new in New York, when the minister prayed for the "Presi-dent of the United States," rose in her pew, and in a distinct and andible voice, said, the "President of the Confederate States."

MORE NICE THAN WISE .- An old maid, bear lady with a gentleman who saved her at the sinking of the Lady Elgin, remarked—"It's a very romantic affair, no doubt; but I would rather be drowned any time then be

## From the Correspondence of the Charleston Mercury. WAR DECLARED! The Act of Congress in Full.

MONTGORERY, ALA., May 6, 1861. The following Act has been passed by the Congress of the Confederate States in secret session. The injunction of secresy has been re-

AN ACT RECOGNIZING THE EXISTENCE OF WAR BE-TWEEN THE PRITED STATES AND THE CONFED-ERATE STATES, AND CONCERNING LETTERS OF

WANTON, PRIZES AND PRIZE GOODS.

Whereas, The carnest efforts made by this Government to establish friendly relations between the Government of the United States and the Confederate States, and to settle all questhe Confederate States, and to settle all ques-tions of disagreement between the two Govern-ments upon principles of right, justice, equity and good faith, have proved unavailing, by rea-son of the refusal of the Government of the U. States to hold any intercourse with the Commis-sioners appointed by this Government for the purposes aforesaid, or to listen to any prope they had to make for the peaceful solution of all causes of difficulties between the two Govern-ments; and, whereas, the President of the United States of America has issued his Proclama tion, making requisitions upon the States of the American Union for 75,000 men, for the purpose as therein indicated of capturing forts, and oth er strongholds within the jurisdiction of, and belonging to, the Confederate States of America, and has detailed naval armaments upon the coasts of the Confederate States of America, and raised, organized and equipped a large mili-tary force to execute the purpose aforesaid, and has issued his other Proclamation, announcing his purpose to set on foot a blockade of the ports of the Confederate States; and, whereas, the State of Virginia has seeded from the Festeral Union and entered into a convention of alliance, offensive and defensive, with the Confederate States, and has adopted the Provisional Constitution of the said States, and the States of Maryland, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Arkansas, and Missouri have refused, and it is believed that the State of Delaware and the in habitants of the Territories of Arizona-and New Mexico, and the Indian Territory south of Kansas, will refuse to co-operate with the Govern-ment of the United States in these acts of hos-tilities and wanton aggression, which are plainly intended to overawe, oppress, and finally subju-gate the people of the Confederate States; and, whereon, by the acts and means aforesaid, war exists between the Confederate States and the Government of the United States, and the States and Territories thereof, except the States of Maryland, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky Arkansas, Missouri, and Delaware, and the Ter ritories of Arizona and New Mexico, and the Indian Territory south of Kansas: Therefore, Section 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do canet, That the President of the Confederate States is hereby authorized

to use the whole land and naval force of the Confederate States to meet the war thus commenced, and to issue to private armed vessels commissions, or letters of marque and general reprisal, in such form as he shall think proper, under the seal of the Confederate States, against the vessels, goods and effects of the Government of the United States, and of the citizens or inhabitants of the States and Territories thereof, except the States and Territories hereinbefore named. Provided, however, that property of the enemy (unless it be contraband of war) laden on board a neutral vessel, shall not be subfurther, that vessels of the citizens or inhabit ants of the United States now in the ports of the Confederate States, except such as have been in the service of the Government of the United States, shall be allowed thirty days after the publication of this Act to leave said ports and reach their destination; and such vessels and their cargoes, excepting articles contraband of war, shall not be subject to capture under this Act, during said period, unless they shall have previously reached the destination for which

they were bound on leaving said ports.

Sec. 2. That the President of the Confederat States, shall be, and he is hereby authorized and empowered to revoke and annul, at pleas ure all letters of marque and reprisal which he

may at any time grant pursuant to this Act.

Sec. 3. That all persons applying for letters
of marque and reprisal, pursuant to this Act, shall state in writing the name, and a suitable description of the tonnage and force of the vessels, and the name and place of residence each owner concerned therein, and the intended number of the crew; which statement shall be signed by the person or persons making such application, and filed with the Secretary of State, or shall be delivered to any other officer or peror shall be delivered to any other officer or per-son who shall be employed to deliver out such commissions, to be by him transmitted to the Secretary of State.

Sec. 4. That before any commission or letters

of unrque and reprisal shall be issued as aforesaid, the owner or owners of the ship or vesse for which the same shall be requested, and the commander thereof for the time being, shall give bond to the Confederate States with at leas two responsible sureties, not interested in such vessel, in the penal sum of five thousand dollars; or if such vessel be provided with more than one hundred and fifty men, then in the pe-nal sum of ten thousand dollars; with condithat the owners, officers and crew, who shall be employed on board such commissioned vessel, shall and will observe the laws of the Confederate States, and the instructions which shall be given them according to law, for the regulation of their conduct; and will satisfy all damages and injuries which shall be done of damages and injuries which shall be done or committed contrary to the tenor thereof, by such vessel, during her commission, and to de-liver up the same when revoked by the Presi-dent of the Confederate States.

SEC. 5. That all captures and prizes of ves-sels and property shall be forfeited, and shall ac-crue to the owners, officers and crews of the

seels by whom such captures and prizes shall made; and on due condemnation had, shall distributed according to any written agree-ent which shall be made between them; and there be no such written agreement, then one moiety to the owners, and the the officers and crew, as nearly as may be ac-cording to the rules prescribed for the distribu-tion of prize money, by the laws of the Confed-

erate States. Sec. 6. That all vessels, goods and effects, the property of any citizen of the Confederate States, or of persons resident within and under the pro-tection of the Confederate States, or of persons permanently within the territories, and under the protection of any foreign prince, government or State in amity with the Confederate States. which shall have been captured by the United States, and which shall be re-captured by ves-sels commissioned as aforesaid, shall be restored sels commissioned as aforesaid, shall be restored to the lawful owners, upon payment by them of a just and reasonable salvage, to be determined by the mutual agreement of the parties concerned, or by the decree of any court having jurisdiction, according to the nature of each case, agreeably to the provisions established by law. And such salvage shall be distributed among the owners, officers and crews of the vessels commissioned as aforesaid, and making such cantures, according to any written agreement. captures, according to any written agreement which shall be made between them; and in case of no such agreement, then in the and upon the principles hereinbefore provided

n case of capture.

SEC. 7. That before breaking bulk of any ves sel which shall be captured as aforesaid, or oth- the point of getting married, is desirous of meet rather be drowned, any line, than to so all the redisposal or conversion thereof, or of any arnight with a young man, on a piece of wreek, in my night rown.

In my night rown.

In my night rown.

In my night rown.

such captured vessel, goods or effects, shall be brought into some port of the Confederate States, or of a nation or State in amity with the Confederate States, and shall be proceeded against before a competent tribunal; and after condemnation and forfeiture thereof, shall belong to the present crisis. Evidently, he is no against a competent condemnation and forfeiture thereof, shall belong to the present crisis. owners, officers, and crew of the vessel captur-ing the same, and be distributed as before prorided; and in the case of all captured vessels, goods and effects, which shall be brought with in the jurisdiction of the Confederate States, the District Courts of the Confederate States shall have exclusive, original cognizance thereof, as in civil causes of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; and the said courts, or the courts, being courts of the Confederate States, into which such causes shall be removed, and in which they shall be finally decided, shall and may de-cree restitution, in whole or in part, when the capture shall have been made without just cause. And if made without probable cause, may order and decree damages and costs to the party injured, for which the owners and commanders of the vessels making such captures, and also the vessels shall be liable.

SEC. 8. That all persons found on board any aptured vessels, or on board any re-captured vessel, shall be reported to the Collector of the port in the Confederate States, in which they shall first arrive, and shall be delivered into the ustedy of the Marshal of the District, or some court or military officer of the Confederate States,

marque and reprisal, during the present hestilistics between the Confederate States and the U. States, shall keep a regular journal containing a true and exact account of his daily proceedings and transactions with such vessel and the crew thereof; the ports and places he shall put into, or cast anchor in; the time of his stay there, and the cause thereof; the prizes he shall take, and the nature and probable value thereof; the times and places, when and where taken, and in what manner he shall dispose of the same; the ships or vessels he shall fall in with; the times and places, when and where he shall meet with an analysis of the house, and removed to her brother's residence with all her personal effects, brother's residence with all her personal effects, beaving a message for her husband that she had leaving a message for her husband that all attempts at a reconciliation would be us less. If the raved like a madman, vowed to take vengeance upon her brother's residence with all her personal effects, leaving a message for her husband that she had leaving a message for her husband that she

to the consector or other chief officer of the cus-toms at or nearest to such port; the truth of which journal shall be verified by the oath of the commanding officer for the time being, and such collector or other chief officer of the cusvessel, order the proper officer of the customs to go on board and take an account of the offi cers and men, the number and nature of the runs, and whatever else shall occur to him on xamination, material to be known; and no such ressel shall be permitted to sail out of port again intil such journal shall have been delivered up, and a certificate obtained under the hand of such collector or other chief officer of the customs, that she is manned and armed according to her commission; and upon delivery of such certifi-cate, any former certificate of a like nature which shall have beet obtained by the commander of such ve.sel, shall be delivered up.

Sec. 12. That the commanders of vessels hav-ing letters of marque and reprival, as aforesaid, neglecting to keep a journal as aforesaid, or wil-fully making fraudulent entries therein, or ob-literating the record of any material transactions therein, where the interest of the Confederate States is concerned, or refusing to produce and deliver such journal, commission or certificate, pursuant to the preceding section of this act, hen and in such cases, the commissions or let ters of marque and reprisal of such vessels shall be liable to be revoked; and such commander. respectively, shall forfeit for every such offence the sum of \$1000, one moiety thereof to the use of the Confederate States, and the other to

Sec. 13. That the owners or commanders of ressels having letters of marque and reprisal as aforesaid, who shall violate any of the acts of ongress for the collection of the revenue of the Confederate States, and for the prevention of smuggling, shall forfeit the commission or let-ters of marque and reprisal, and they and the vessels owned or commanded by them shall be liable to all the penalties and forfeitures attach-

ing to merchant vessels, in like cases.

Sec. 14. That on all goods, wares and m chandize captured and made good and lawful prize of war, by any private armed ship having ommission or letters of marque and reprisal inder this act, and brought into the Confederate States, there shall be allowed a deduction of 30 1-3 per cent, on the amount of duties imposed

Sec. 15. That five per centum on the net amount (after deducting all charges and expen-ditures) of the prize money arising from captur-ed vessels and cargoes, and on the net amount of the salvage of vessels and cargoes re-captur-ed by the private armed vessels of the Confed-erate States, shall be secured and paid over to the Collector or other chief officer of the customs, at the port or place in the Confederate States at which such captured or re-captured vessels may arrive, or to the consul or other public agent of the Coofederate States, residing at the port of place, not within the Confederate State, at which such captured or re-captured vessel may arrive. And the moneys arising threfrom shall be held and are hereby pledged by the Government of the Confederate States as a fund for the support and maintenance of the widows and orphans of such persons as may be slain, and for the support and maintenance of such persons as may be wounded and disa-bled on board of the private armed vessels commissioned as aforesaid, in any engagement with the enemy, to be assigned and distributed in such manner as shall hereafter be provided by law.

adverlisement :- "A young gentleman, on

[The editor of the Presbyterian Herald, at Louisville, Ky., is in a sore strait touching his duty in the present crisis. Evidently, he is no believer in the doctrine of secession, while it is equally manifest that coercion is utterly abhorrent to his views. His position seems to be that of hostility to both doctrines, rather than that of neutrality between them, with a decided leaning against the latter. By way of illustrating the impolicy of coercion, he tells his

Our view upon the subject of a war to preserve the Union, which is now so popular in the North, may be illustrated by a case which has lately occurred within the range of our ob-servation. About sixteen years ago, we mar-ried a couple in a distant part of the State. Both parties were members of the Presbyterian church, the man being a New Englander by birth and education, and the woman a Kentuck-ian. He was shrowd, cold and calculating, possing an indomitable will and a dogged purseverance in carrying out whatever he undertook. She was warm-hearted and impulsive, quick of emper and easily irritated, and as ready to forgive as she was to take offense. Their discerning friends feared, at the time of the marriage, take charge of their safe keeping and support, at the expense of the Confederate States.

Sec. 9. That the President of the Confederate States is hereby authorized to establish and order suitable instructions for the better governing and directing the conduct of the vessels so commissioned, their officers and crews, copies of which shall be delivered, by the collector of the customs, to the commanders, when they shall give bond as before provided.

Sec. 10. That a bounty shall be paid by the Confederate States of \$20 for each person on Confederate States is hereful to her husband, at her marriage, She was a constant bone of contents amongst their acquaintances, was a constant bone of contents amongst their acquaintances, was a constant bone of contents and with the marriage.

Helen, said a soft voice bealde her; "fear market, pleading prayer for strength and light customs, to the commanders, when they shall give bond as before provided.

Sec. 10. That a bounty shall be paid by the Confederate States of \$20 for each person on board any armed ship or vessel, belonging to the United States, at the commencement of an engagement, which shall be burnt, sunk or destroyed by any vessel commissioned as aforesaid, thought, he became intolerable in his bearing which shall be of equal or inferior force, the same to be divided as in other cases of prize of the children and the estate. He, however, money—and a bounty of \$25 shall be paid to would not listen to such a proposition. It was the owners, officers and crews of the pricate her duty to obey and submit to his will, as the armed vessels, commissioned as aforesaid, for head of the family, and he intended to see to it ach and every prisoner by them captured and that she did her duty. She repeated her threats, rought into port, and delivered to an agent au-bot he paid no regard to them, looking upon corized to receive them, in any port of the Con-them as more oballitions of passion, that would decrate States; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to pay or cause to be had subsided. He left home, to be absent several to the owners, officers and crews of such trended vessels, commissioned as aforesaid, took his sons with him, and left them at school. Trembled even beneath the slight weight of her their agent, the bounties herein provided.

SEC. 11. That the Commanding Officer of every vessel having a commission, or letters of marque and reprisal, during the present hostilistic out of the present host out of the present hostilistic out of the present hosti

nd places, when and where he shall meet with that she had taken away with her, but she rethem, and his observations and remarks thereon; fused that also. He charged her with stealing, also, of whatever else shall occur to him, or any and called her all sorts of bard names, but she windover else shall occur in him, or any divers or marines, or be discovered by and called her all sorts of bard names, but she coolly replied that the children were as much ation or conference with any marines or hers as his, and as for the servants and money, and drew his arm around her.

"Do you not know," said she, in clear, sweet to Trinidad, to cultivate the land, upon the most tones, "that I will not long be with you, father?" I am going tast; of our once happy lireside circle, you and Willie will soon be the only ones the sun too hot, and resorted to the towns, or of his officers or marines, or be discovered by camination or conference with any marines or basements of, or in any other ships or vessels, she had brought arem to make nor marriage. dower, that they were given him by her father for her benefit, and that if he would consent to and places of station and destination, strength, and that if he would account to him for everything she had taken away with her, lie refused her proposition, and declared during the continuance of any voyage or the confidence his commission for such vessel, and deliver up such journal so kept as aforesaid, as and eliver up such journal so kept as aforesaid, as aforesaid, to the collector or other chief officer of the customs at or nearest to such port; the truth of which journal shall be verified by the oath of the commanding officer for the time being, and that if he would account to him for everything she had taken away with her. He refused her proposition, and declared the children and estate, she would account to him for everything she had taken away with her. He refused her proposition, and declared the children and estate, she would account to him for everything she had taken away with her. He refused her proposition, and declared the children and estate, she would account to him for everything she had taken away with her. He refused her proposition, and declared the children and estate, she would account to him for everything she had taken away with her. He refused her proposition, and declared the children and estate, she would account to him for everything she had taken away with her. He refused her proposition, and declared the children and estate, she would account to him for everything she had taken away with her. He refused her proposition of the children and estate, she would account to him for everything she had taken away with her. He refused her proposition of the children and estate, she would account to him for everything she had taken away with her. He refused her proposition of the children and estate, she would account to him for everything she had taken away with her. He refused her proposition of the children and estate, she would account to him for everything she had taken away with her. He re that the blame was all on her side, that if she would come back and behave herself he would treat her as he conceived a hur and ought to treat a wife, but further promises he would not make. At this point he called to consult with that was wrong, and make her a promise to ab-stain from it in future, and ask her to do the same thing to him. In other words, that they old compromise their differences. He replied

that he would die first; that she was his wife, and that the law of both God and man required her to submit to his authority, and he intended to see that she should do it. We asked, "How are you going to do it?" "Well," said he, "if cannot do it in any other way, I will go and take her and the servants by force and bring them back, and if the resists I will through her. Thrash your wife," said we, "the partner of our boson, the mother of your children, the arer of your Joys and sorrows, her whom you solemnly swore at the altar to cherish and protect through life!" "Yes," said he, "I will thrash her if she resists my authority. God requires her to submit, and she shall do it. If I cannot make her do it in one way I will in Whipping a wife is a terrible evil, I admit, but there are worse evils than that. If every wife is allowed to pick up her duds and go off and leave her husband whenever she chooses, and take along with her whatever she belongs to her, there can be no such thing as family government. I intend to test the question whether I am the head of the family or not." "Well," said we, "it is reported that her brothers are armed to the teeth, and if

you go there to thrash her they may thrash you back, and make your wife a widow and your children fatherless. It will be strange if they do not. Besides all that, you can never make your wife love you by thrashing her. Even if she were to be forced back to live with you, by such a process as that, it would be as your slave, and not as your companion. All family government would be at an end, by your thrashporernment would be at an end, by your thrashing process, just as effectually as it will be by
letting her go. Our advice to you is, to go back
and win her over by kindness and affection, and
if you cannot do it in that way, then agree to
separate and make an amicable division of your
property. That will save bloodshed, and both
parties will be better off in the end than if you rattempt force." "I will never agree to sepa-rate," said he, "while the world stands. You married her to me for life. She has no right to leave me and take away my property, without my consent. I will spill the last drop of my blood, but she shall come back. I will teach her brothers that they shall not aid and encourage her in her rebellion, if it costs me all that I am worth and my life besides." We admitted that she had acted hastily, but told him force was not the remedy for it. He refused to take ir advice, and the next report we had from him was that, in a reacontre, he had killed one of her brothers, and been wounded by another;

The New York Tribuns, in an article headed "Necessity," says "the natural end of a ship is ship-arreck, and of a soldier, death in battle."

all the time to be the followers of the meck and

From the Southern Field and Fireside. WOMAN'S POWER.

ET MARY AGNES, OF MODILE, ALA.

Silent and glittering lay the anow-covered earth beneath the starry heavens; dark, motion-less shadows fell around the old farm-house, for there was no wind to toss the icy branches of the leafless trees. Without the house, all was still as death; within, there was death itself.—Through the half-drawn curtains of the west window, the stars looked down upon the markles. window, the stars looked down upon the marble-brow and clasped hands of one who slept in the readers the following suggestive anecdote:] \/ Lord. Helen thought the stars grew brighter as they gazed upon her sister's gentle face.-They seemed to gleam with the same soft radiance as the dark eyes now closed forever. She saw again the frail sufferer growing daily more cheeks, and the last sad farewell when the young wife and mother bade adieu to the bright world leaving her darlings to the care of "her own cherished Helen." Tears started to Helen's eyes as she heard the low, regular breathing of the sleeping babe, and watched the husband tossing in his restless slumber. To her guidance had the little Alice been committed; to her kind words and consolation had the young wife left her husband. What could her efforts avail to raise the almost broken heart? How could she, scarce more than a child herself, watch over,

ing swiftly over the trackless snow. On they went together, until far in the distance, Helen saw the domes and spires of a great city. Soon she was within its limits; scarce knowing bow, she stood within a rich, warm parlor, filled with

not speak of him. Why do you sigh, Marion?

fused, declaring that he had committed nor.c. | strewn upon the hearth, but-there was no fire, as Mr. Wirt had anticipated. gave the lie to a superior. "He had not meant to do it; but his passion overcame him. He knew his masters had written to his father of the disgraceful conduct laid at his door, but he was too proud to justify himself to an angry

> But. Willie," whispered Marion, "you were his pride and hope; think how disappointed he was when you came home dismissed from Col-

> "Yes, Marion, I know; but he believed me guilty of all, and I was too haughty to explain. Listen to the rest; I have sought in vain for employment; this letter gives the death-blow to my in t hope. I will not depend upon an un-"Not unjust, brother; he has sent for his boy;

> will you not go to your old gray-haired father who will soon have only you to lean upon ?" Helen heard the low-spoken blessing of the loving brother; the fervent aspiration of praise to Heaven; she saw the son seek his father; the sister, with bowed head, give thanks to her

> Father in Heaven! "A child," said the voice near Helen, "whose pleading has won a soul from ruin. 'Blessed are the peace-makers, for they shall be called the children of God.'"

the children of God."

On and on they went again, Helen and her mother; the broad, well-lighted streets became narrow and dark. Curses floated on the air from low, wretched huts. Through ragged curfrom low, wretched huts. Through ragged curtains and broken windows, Heien saw dark, villainous looking men, gaunt, half-starved women; children, young in years but old in vice, all bartering their last possessions for that curse of civilization—liquor. She caught glimpses of triumphant villains round the gambing tables, and saw their victims stagger away—some to their wretched homes to beat their wives and children; some to the river, to cast away the last precious thing they called their own—the immortal soul. Sickening with dread and horror, Helen followed her guide until they stood still before a gambling saloon, more squalid than any they had yet seen. As they stood there ale saw three men, or rather two men and a boy, enter the room; the boy seemed to feel the greatest repugnance for the smaller of his companions. He avoided him assidoously, and was rewarded by a malicious saleer. The first glance at the other man's face, told Helen why they youth was in that haunt of vice. "Twas a hand some but a wicked face; cunning—triumphant, successful cunning—spoke in every line of his face. From his black, brilliant eyes, shone the satistied look of one whose efforts at length have been rewarded.

"Come, Harry," said he to the young man, "suppose we try our luck to-night?"

"No," was the answer. "I do not wish to play now. Come, "said he in a lower tone, "do not slay here. Come home with me for a while; we can play there more comfortably than here, if you wish." tains and broken windows, Helen saw dark, vil-

and that, instead of regaining his wife, he had received a bullet, to be carried in his bosom to his grave, and had stained his hands with the blood of his brother-all the parties professing we can play there more comfortably than here

we can play there more combitably than here, if you wish."

"O, let him alone, Farlin," cried the other—a small, ill-looking rascal—"he's afraid to lose any more of his precious cash."

"You be quiet, Sam!" returned Farlin, "Harry's going to win back what he lost last night.
Come, Harry, let's have a quiet rubber here;—

The boy wavered a moment; an ill-concealed sneer from Sam decided him, and he sat down near the table.

"Bring us something to drink, Jim," shouted Parlin. "Harry, can you change a V?"

Harry went to the lamp; taking some silver from his pocket he changed the bill, and was about to seat himself again, when he dropped something upon the floor. He stooped to-pick it up, but as he touched it, started violently,—Helen saw it as he gazed upon it; 'twas the face of a woman—a sweet, mild face, with soft, black eyes, that looked out from the little gold locket. Harry turned away and left the saloon, not heed ing the expostulations of Farlin, or the sneers of his comrade. Helen and her mother followed him to a small, white cottage on the outskirts of the city; they saw him on a low stool beside the original of the little miniature, and heard the tale he whispered to his mother. Twas a tale of temptation, and of weakness; the tale of a boy held back from rain by the memory of his mother's love and sorrow.

On Helen went again; now o'er the boundless ocean; now through the silent country;—now in the crime stained city—but everywhere she saw the power of woman. She saw fair, young women in the homes of misery and vice, teaching the signorant, comforting the sorrowful, winning the sinful to a better life. She saw the look of gratitude beam from dying eyes, and

ung women in the homes of misery and vice, iching the ignorant, comforting the sorrowful, naing the sinful to a better life. She saw the look of gratitude beam from dying eyes, and heard the heartfelt blessings of many a thankful soul; blessings that fell like music upon the ear of gentle girls, who were indeed like minis-

w Helen was again beside her sister's bier. but with a new courage in her soul—a new strength to fulfil her holy charge. No fear she felt as she bent over the still sleeping infant, and kissed its smooth, white brow, for she knew there was naught beyond the power of woman.

### Experiments of Free Labor in the South.

bility of extensively cultivating Southern soil by free labor, either white or black, are related in a speech of a distinguished South Carolinian in the House of Representatives. Experiments of this kind have been tried in both South Carolinian in the House of Representatives. Experiments of this kind have been tried in both South Carolinian in the House of Representatives. Experiments of this kind have been tried in both South Carolinian in the House of Representatives. Experiments of this kind have been tried in both South Carolinian in the House of Representatives. Experiments of this kind have been tried in both South Carolinian in the House of Representatives. Experiments of this kind have been tried in both South Carolinian in the House of Representatives. Experiments of this kind have been tried in both South Carolinian in the House of Representatives. Experiments of this kind have been tried in both South Carolinian in the House of Representatives. Experiments of this kind have been tried in both South Carolinian in the House of Representatives. Experiments of this kind have been tried in both South Carolinian in the House of Representatives. Experiments of this kind have been tried in both South Carolinian in the House of Representatives.

wards film. She did not go to his open arms, laborers. A planter came to this country, and cover of darkness, smoke and confus but kneeling down laid her head on his breast, from the District of Columbia and the State of

from the District of Columbia and the State of Maryland many free negroes were induced to go to Trinidad, to cultivate the land, upon the most demoralized—its flower and chivalry gone and

and the air was chill and damp. Marion saw this in one instant, as the light upon the table blazed high, and went out. But there, sitting in the cold and darkness, the young man told idly as it had grown. Hot days and moist make. At this point in called to consult with us as to the course which he ought to pursue. We promptly told him that he ought to go back at ask ner pardon for everything he had done that was wrong, and make her a promise to abdown their agricultural implements, and left the plantation in a body. The autumn crop would have been lost, but for the fortunate circumstance that a gang of negroes were in the neigh borhood for sale. These negroes were pur-chased, the crop saved, and thus the experiment

> man of New York, who took a large number of German laborers into Florida, and began the cultivation of New Smyrna, a tract of land upon which a colony of Greeks had once settled, but finding free labor could not cultivate Southern soil, had abandoned. The German laborers at once set to work, as all their countrymen do. zealously, faithfully and industriously, and, having placed the ground in beautiful order, they planted the crops. But the Germans could not keep off the hot days, the moist nights, and the mosquitoes, and they also went away, leaving the New York gentleman without a laborer upon the plantation. There were no negroes in neighborhood, and he lost his crop and

> abandoned the estate.
>
> In some of the Southern States the thermometer ranges from 113 to 138 degrees, Fahrenheit a comfortable temperature for the sable skin, -a comfortable temperature for but no white man can live under it. In some of the most fertile regions of the Southern States, not only is white labor impracticable, but the families of the proprietors cannot even reside on them with safety during the summer months .- Richmond Dispatch.

sight of Vera Cruz, and in less than two minutes I'm d—d if they don't steal it."—N. O. Delta.

A letter from Richmond says: "The United States Treasury realized over \$100,000,000 from the sale of lands given by Virginia and Georgia. "It does not follow," she archly replied, that I am so, because I am not to be won by the South." It is also said that Judge Robinson goes to Washington, on business connected goes to Washington, on business connected with Virginia's share of the territories and pub-

000,000 were taken at about 93.

The Massachusetts troops which were so

gave his men the order "to run," and sheltered himself under the wing of the Mayor.

The Pennsylvania Regiment, which turned back from Baltimore, reached Philadelphia in a state of disorganization. At Gosport, where, by Lincoln's order, the public property was burned, all the accounts show that the naval and military officers and

men to whom that Vandal work was entrusted behaved in a most cowardly manner, and al Some of the most striking illustrations we hands were drunk, from Commodore MacAulty down, over remember to have heard of the impractication of the cultivating Southern soil.

The valiant Lincoln fleet off Charleston did the valiant Lincoln fleet off the hards were drunk, from Commodore MacAulty down, over the cultivation of the most striking illustrations we hands were drunk, from Commodore MacAulty down, over the commodore MacAulty down, over

saw the domes and spires of a great city. Soon she was within its limits; scarce knowing how, she stood within a rich, warm parlor, filled with gems of art, and with the costly trifles of wealth and luxury. An old man and a young girl sat silently beside the fire. The girl was very young —she was not pretty. Helen's loveliness seemed still more fresh and bright by the contrast; yet in the soft-grey eyes, in the small, expressive mouth, one could trace the beauty of an angel soul. She was pale and slender; her hand trembled even beneath the slight weight of her head. She quickly checked a low, weary sigh, as her glance fell upon the gray-haired man. "Father," said she, gently; "will you not fergive Willie? May I not call him here to cheer this lonely evening?"

"Hush, darling," said the old man; "let us not speak of him. Why do you sigh, Marion? Are you not well?"

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"Hush cattle caten up, the barns empty, and the military and the press in its service are exhibit."

"Not dying, Marion," said the old man in a "Not dying, Marion," said the old man in a lattled voice: "not dying, Come here, my startled voice; "not dying. Come here, my daughter, and tell me you did not mean that." ished under slave labor, became, in consequence feats are incendiary torches, applied to arsenals. The cirl arose, and with a slow step came to-

the South," and its most reliable men (the abo litionists proper,) afraid to put a foot on Southern soil, lest a halter should be their doemthey talk about conquering the South!

We verily believe, that if this war is protracted by the refusal of the North to sheath the sword and treat for peace, the "boot will be on the other leg"—for if either section has to be conquered, it will not be the Southern section; They excel us only in numbers. In all else, we enter the fight with better elements and brighter prospects of victory. The people of the South are a military and fighting race—familiar with arms and educated to fearlessness of danger and contempt of life where honor is involved. And now, when threatened with subjugation, their right to self-government denied, and the vulgar, canting political scoundrels of the Black Republican party assuming to be their masters, this

people is flying to arms, en mosse.
We be to the Northern battalions that meet the first shock and outburst of the fiery valor and flerce indignation that have fused in one compact mass the entire Southern mind and heart. If the war last five years, the terms of heart. If the war last live year, as of Boston, peace will be dictated at the gates of Boston. But the war will not last so long. The day is not distant when the North will sue for peace. Until it does the policy as well as the will of Until it does, the policy as well as the will of the South is to give them war to their hearts' content—war to the knife and to the hilt.—Mobile Register.

BOARDING CONTAR.—"And so, squire, you don't take your county paper?"
"No, major, I get the city papers on much better terms, and so I take a couple of them."

"But, squire, these county papers prove a great convenience to us. The more we encourage them, the better we can make them." 'I don't know of any convenience they are to

"The farm you sold last fall was advertised in one of them, and you thereby obtained a cus-tomer, did you not?" "Very true, major, but I paid three dollars for it."

"And made much more than three dollars by it. Now, if your neighbors had not maintained that press, and kept it ready for use, you would have been without the means of advertising this property, and would not have had the pleasure of boasting to travellers that the intelligence and liberality of your citizens support a county paper. You would have been without the means of advertising your daughter's marriage, in one of these papers. Did that cost you anything?"

"No, but—"

"And your brother's death was thus pub-

"Yes, yes, but—"
"And when your cousin Splash was out for the Legislature, you appeared so gratified at his newspaper defense, which cost him nothing."
"Yes, yes, but these things are news for the readers. They cause people to take the papers."
"No, no, squire, not if all are like you. Let me tell you, the day will come when some one will write a long culesy on your life and charmally write a long culesy on your life and charmally sure that the same of the s

will write a long culogy on your life and character, and the printer will put it in type, with a this will be done for you as a grave is given to a pauper. Your wealth, liberality and honor will be spoken of; but the printer's boy, as he spells the words in arranging the types to these say-ings, will remark of you—'Poor, mean devil, he is even sponging for his obituary notice.' Good morning."

Surgeons are waggish fellows; they live by running saws on their patients.